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# Bloch 常数的下界估计

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**摘要:** 建立单位圆盘上一类规范化的全纯函数实部的积分估计, 推广 CHEN Huaihui 和 GAUTHIER P M 研究的相应结果. 利用这些结果, 改进 Bloch 常数  $B$  的下界估计, 得到  $B \geq \sqrt{3}/4 + 3 \times 10^{-4}$ .

**关键词:** 解析函数; 单叶圆盘; Bloch 常数; Schwarz 引理; Schwarz-Pick 引理

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## Estimation of Lower Bound for Bloch Constant

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**Abstract:** In this paper, the real part of integral estimations for one class normalized holomorphic functions on the unit disk are established, and the corresponding results made by CHEN Huaihui and P M Gauthier are generalized. Using these results, we improve the lower bound estimation for Bloch constant  $B$ . In fact, we prove that  $B \geq \sqrt{3}/4 + 3 \times 10^{-4}$ .

**Keywords:** analytic function; univalent disk; Bloch constant; Schwarz lemma; Schwarz-Pick lemma

### 1 预备知识

单位圆盘  $D = \{z \mid |z| < 1\}$  内的解析函数类记作  $H(D)$ , 对给定的  $F \in H(D)$ , 设  $B_F$  表示  $F(D)$  包含的所有单叶圆盘的半径的上确界. Bloch 常数  $B$  定义为  $B = \inf\{B_F \mid F \in H(D), \text{且 } F'(0) = 1\}$ .

确定 Bloch 常数  $B$  的值是单复变函数的经典问题. Bloch<sup>[1]</sup> 指出  $B > 0$ ; Ahlfors 等<sup>[2]</sup> 证明了  $B$  的一个上界为  $\frac{\Gamma(1/3)\Gamma(11/12)}{\Gamma(1/4)\sqrt{1+\sqrt{3}}} = 0.4719\dots$ , 并猜测此为  $B$  的确切值, 但这个猜想至今尚未获得肯定或否定

的证明. 为了探求 Bloch 常数  $B$  的精确值, Ahlfors<sup>[3]</sup> 于 1938 年证明了  $B \geq \sqrt{3}/4$ . 这个结果在此后的半个世纪未再获进展. 其间, Heins<sup>[4]</sup>, Pommerenke<sup>[5]</sup> 和 Minda<sup>[6]</sup> 分别用不同方法证得相同的结果. 直到 1990 年, Bonk<sup>[7]</sup> 给出了改进, 得到  $B > \sqrt{3}/4 + 10^{-14}$ . 之后, Chen 等<sup>[8]</sup> 证明了 7 个引理, 并改进了 Bonk 的结论, 得到  $B > \sqrt{3}/4 + 2 \times 10^{-4}$ . 本文首先改进文[8]的引理 2 和引理 7, 通过对计算过程的一些特别处理, 得到一些结论.

### 2 主要结果

**定理 1** Bloch 常数记作  $B$ , 则  $B \geq \sqrt{3}/4 + 3 \times 10^{-4}$ .

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为了证明该定理,做如下准备. 记  $B(D) = \{F | F \in H(D), F(0) = 0, \sup_{z \in D} |F'(z)|(1 - |z|^2) \leq 1\}$ , Landau<sup>[9]</sup>证明了  $B = \inf\{B_F | F \in B(D), \text{且 } F'(0) = 1\}$ .

设  $F(z) \in B(D)$ , 且  $F'(0) = 1, F'(z) = f(z) = 1 + a_1 z + a_2 z^2 + \dots$ . 由文献[8]可知  $a_1 = 0, |a_2| \leq 1, |a_3| \leq 21/5$ . 还需要用到如下的一些结论, 即

**命题 1**<sup>[7]</sup> 设  $F \in B(D)$ , 且  $F'(z) = f(z) = 1 + a_2 z^2 + a_3 z^3 + \dots$ , 则当  $|z| \leq 1/\sqrt{3}$  时,  $\operatorname{Re} F'(z) \geq \frac{1 - \sqrt{3}|z|}{(1 - \sqrt{1/3}|z|)^3}$ .

**命题 2**<sup>[8]</sup> 设  $F \in B(D)$ , 且  $F'(z) = f(z) = 1 + a_2 z^2 + a_3 z^3 + \dots$ , 并假设  $a_i \in \mathbf{R}(i=2, 3, \dots)$ , 则有

$$f(x \sqrt{2/3}) \geq \frac{1 - \beta x / (1 + \alpha) + 2\alpha x^2 + 3\beta x^3 / (1 + \alpha) - 3x^4}{1 - \beta x / (1 + \alpha) - 2\alpha x^2 / 3 + \beta x^3 / (3 + 3\alpha) - x^4 / 3}.$$

上式中:  $0 \leq x < 1, \alpha = a_2/4, \beta = (\sqrt{2/3}/4)a_3$ .

**命题 3**<sup>[8]</sup> 设  $F \in B(D)$ , 且  $F'(z) = f(z) = 1 + a_2 z^2 + a_3 z^3 + \dots$ , 并设  $a_i \in \mathbf{R}(i=2, 3, \dots)$ , 则当  $a_3 \geq 0$  时, 有

$$\int_0^{1/\sqrt{3}} f(x) dx \geq \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} + 0.005.$$

## 2 引理及其证明

引入实函数  $p_1(x) = 3x^3(2 - 3x^2), p_2(x) = \frac{4 - 3x^2 - 27x^4}{4 + x^2 - 3x^4}, p_3(x) = \frac{1 - \sqrt{3}x}{(1 - x/\sqrt{3})^3}, B(s) =$

$\int_0^s p_1(x) dx, C(s) = \int_0^s (p_2(x) - p_3(x)) dx, G(x, \alpha, \lambda) = \frac{1 - \lambda x + 2\alpha x^2 + 3\lambda x^3 - 3x^4}{1 - \lambda x - 2\alpha x^2 / 3 + \lambda x^3 / 3 - x^4 / 3}$ , 并注意, 到,

$G(x \sqrt{3/2}, -1/4, 0) = p_2(x)$ .

**引理 1** 设  $F(z) \in B(D)$ , 且  $F'(0) = 1, F'(z) = f(z) = 1 + a_1 z + a_2 z^2 + \dots$ , 则有

$$a_1 = 0, |a_2| \leq 1, |a_3| \leq 21/5 - |a_2|^2/2.$$

证明: Bonk<sup>[7]</sup>证明  $a_1 = 0, |a_2| \leq 1$  及  $|a_3| \leq 5$ . Chen 等<sup>[8]</sup>进一步证明了  $|a_3| \leq 4.2$ . 以下证明  $|a_3| \leq 21/5 - |a_2|^2/2$ .

取  $r = 2/3$ , 当  $z \in D$  时, 有  $(1 - r^2) |f(rz)| < (1 - |rz|^2) |f(rz)| \leq 1$ . 令  $g(z) = \frac{(1 - r^2)f(rz) - (1 - r^2)}{1 - (1 - r^2)^2 f(rz)} = \frac{1 - r^2}{2 - r^2} (a_2 z^2 + r a_3 z^3 + \dots) = c_2 z^2 + c_3 z^3 + \dots$ , 则当  $z \in D$  时,  $|g(z)| < 1$ , 由解析

函数的系数关系得  $|c_3| \leq 1 - |c_2|^2$ , 可得到  $\frac{r(1 - r^2)}{2 - r^2} |a_3| \leq 1 - \left(\frac{1 - r^2}{2 - r^2} |a_2|\right)^2$ . 即  $|a_3| \leq \frac{1}{r} \left(\frac{2 - r^2}{1 - r^2} -$

$\frac{1 - r^2}{2 - r^2} |a_2|^2\right)$ , 则有  $|a_3| \leq \frac{21}{5} - \frac{15}{28} |a_2|^2 \leq \frac{21}{5} - \frac{1}{2} |a_2|^2$ .

**引理 2** 设  $0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq \theta \leq 1/5$ , 令  $\sigma(\theta, x) = (1 - x)^2 (2 \arg(e^{i\theta} - x) - \theta)$ , 则

$$\int_0^1 \sigma(\theta, x) dx \geq k\theta. \quad (1)$$

式(1)中:  $k = 407/625 - (149 \ln 5)/5625 = 0.6085 \dots$ .

证明: 只需证明  $0 < \theta \leq 1/5$  的情形. 由于

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 (1 - x)^2 \arg(e^{i\theta} - x) dx &= \operatorname{Im} \int_0^1 (1 - x)^2 \ln(e^{i\theta} - x) dx = \\ &= -\frac{1}{3} \operatorname{Im}((1 - x)^3 \ln(e^{i\theta} - x)) \Big|_0^1 - \frac{1}{3} \operatorname{Im} \int_0^1 \frac{(1 - x)^3}{e^{i\theta} - x} dx = \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \theta - \frac{1}{3} \operatorname{Im} \int_0^1 \frac{(1 - x)^3}{e^{i\theta} - x} dx = \frac{1}{3} \theta + \frac{\sin \theta}{3} \int_0^1 \frac{(1 - x)^3}{(\cos \theta - x)^2 + \sin^2 \theta} dx \geq \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \theta + \frac{\sin \theta}{3} \int_0^{\cos \theta} \frac{(\cos \theta - x)^3}{(\cos \theta - x)^2 + \sin^2 \theta} dx = \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{3}\theta + \frac{\sin \theta}{3} \left( \frac{1}{2} \cos^2 \theta - \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 \theta \ln \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} \right) = \\ & \frac{1}{3}\theta + \frac{1}{6} \sin \theta (1 - \sin^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta \ln \sin^2 \theta), \end{aligned}$$

所以有

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 \sigma(\theta, x) dx &= \int_0^1 (1-x)^2 (2 \arg(e^{i\theta} - x) - \theta) dx = \\ & 2 \int_0^1 (1-x)^2 \arg(e^{i\theta} - x) dx - \frac{1}{3}\theta \geq \\ & \frac{1}{3} \sin \theta (1 - \sin^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta \ln \sin^2 \theta) + \frac{1}{3}\theta. \end{aligned}$$

由于  $0 < \theta \leq \frac{1}{5}$ , 所以有  $0 < \sin \theta \leq \theta \leq \frac{1}{5}$ ,  $\sin \theta \geq \left(1 - \frac{1}{6}\theta^2\right)\theta \geq \frac{149}{150}\theta$ , 以及  $1 - \sin^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta \ln \sin^2 \theta \geq (24 - 2 \ln 5)/25$ . 这是因为  $T(s) = 1 - s + s \ln s (0 < s \leq 1/25)$  为单调递减函数. 因此, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 \sigma(\theta, x) dx &\geq \frac{1}{3} \sin \theta (1 - \sin^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta \ln \sin^2 \theta) + \frac{1}{3}\theta \geq \\ & \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{149}{150}\theta \cdot \frac{24 - 2 \ln 5}{25} + \frac{1}{3}\theta = k\theta. \end{aligned}$$

上式中:  $k = 407/625 - (149 \ln 5)/5 \cdot 625 = 0.6085 \dots$ .

**引理 3** 设  $F \in B(D)$ , 且  $F'(z) = f(z) = 1 + a_2 z^2 + a_3 z^3 + \dots$ , 并假设  $a_i \in \mathbf{R} (i = 2, 3, \dots)$ ,  $a_3 \leq 0$ , 则当  $0 \leq s \leq 1/\sqrt{3}$  时, 总有

$$\int_0^{1/\sqrt{3}} f(x) dx \geq \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} + \frac{1}{6} B(s) a_3 + C(s). \quad (2)$$

上式中:  $B(s) = \int_0^s p_1(x) dx$ ;  $C(s) = \int_0^s (p_2(x) - p_3(x)) dx$ .

文[8]中的引理 7 是本引理的特例. 取  $s = 1/(2\sqrt{3})$ , 就得到文[8]中的引理 7.

证明: 由命题 1, 当  $0 \leq x \leq 1/\sqrt{3}$  时,  $f(x) \geq \frac{1 - \sqrt{3}x}{(1 - x/\sqrt{3})^3} = p_3(x)$ , 故当  $0 \leq s \leq 1/\sqrt{3}$  时, 有

$$\int_s^{1/\sqrt{3}} f(x) dx \geq \int_s^{1/\sqrt{3}} p_3(x) dx.$$

因此有

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{1/\sqrt{3}} f(x) dx &= \int_0^s f(x) dx + \int_s^{1/\sqrt{3}} f(x) dx \geq \int_0^s f(x) dx + \int_s^{1/\sqrt{3}} p_3(x) dx = \\ & \int_0^{1/\sqrt{3}} p_3(x) dx + \int_0^s [f(x) - p_2(x)] dx + \int_0^s [p_2(x) - p_3(x)] dx = \\ & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} + \int_0^s [f(x) - p_2(x)] dx + C(s). \end{aligned}$$

要证明式(2), 只要证明当  $a_3 \leq 0, 0 \leq s \leq 1/\sqrt{3}$  时,  $\int_0^s [f(x) - p_2(x)] dx \geq \frac{1}{6} B(s) a_3$  即可.

由命题 2 可知, 当  $a_3 \leq 0, 0 \leq t < 1$  时, 有

$$f(t \sqrt{2/3}) \geq \frac{1 - \lambda t + 2\alpha t^2 + 3\lambda t^3 - 3t^4}{1 - \lambda t - 2\alpha t^2/3 + \lambda t^3/3 - t^4/3} = G(t, \alpha, \lambda). \quad (3)$$

上式中:  $\alpha = a_2/4, \beta = (\sqrt{2/3}/4)a_3, \lambda = \frac{\beta}{1 + \alpha} = \frac{\sqrt{6}a_3}{3(4 + a_2)}$ , 且  $|\alpha| \leq 1/4, -\frac{7\sqrt{6}}{15} \leq \lambda \leq 0$ .

因此, 当  $0 \leq x < \sqrt{2/3}$  时,  $f(x) \geq G(x \sqrt{3/2}, \alpha, \lambda)$ . 由于有  $\frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} G(t, \alpha, \lambda) =$

$$\frac{24t^2(1-t^2)(1+t^2-\lambda t)}{(3-3\lambda t-2\alpha t^2+\lambda t^3-t^4)^2}, \frac{\partial}{\partial \lambda} G(t, \alpha, \lambda) = \frac{24(1+\alpha)(1-t^2)t^3}{(3-3\lambda t-2\alpha t^2+\lambda t^3-t^4)^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial G}{\partial \alpha} \geq 0.$$

如果  $0 \leq t \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ , 且  $\alpha = -\frac{1}{4}, \lambda \leq 0$ , 则有

$$3 - 3\lambda t - 2\alpha t^2 + \lambda t^3 - t^4 = 3 - \lambda(3 - t^2)t + \left(\frac{1}{2} - t^2\right)t^2 \geq 3,$$

于是有

$$0 \leq \frac{\partial}{\partial \lambda} G\left(t, -\frac{1}{4}, \lambda\right) = \frac{18(1-t^2)t^3}{(3-3\lambda t+t^2/2+\lambda t^3-t^4)^2} \leq 2t^3(1-t^2).$$

从而, 当  $0 \leq x \leq 1/\sqrt{3}$  时有

$$0 \leq \frac{\partial}{\partial \lambda} G\left(x \sqrt{3/2}, -\frac{1}{4}, \lambda\right) \leq \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4} \cdot 3x^3(2-3x^2) = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4} p_1(x).$$

因此, 当  $0 \leq s \leq 1/\sqrt{3}$  时有

$$0 \leq \int_0^s \frac{\partial}{\partial \lambda} G\left(x \sqrt{3/2}, -\frac{1}{4}, \lambda\right) dx \leq \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4} \int_0^s p_1(x) dx. \tag{4}$$

现在记  $\alpha_0 = \frac{1}{4}a_2, \lambda_0 = \frac{\sqrt{6}a_3}{3(4+a_2)}$ . 从上面的证明中知道,  $\frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} G(t, \alpha, \lambda) \geq 0$ , 可得

$$f(x) \geq G\left(x \sqrt{3/2}, \alpha_0, \lambda_0\right) \geq G\left(x \sqrt{3/2}, -1/4, \lambda_0\right), \quad 0 \leq x \leq 1/\sqrt{3}. \tag{5}$$

当  $0 \leq s \leq 1/\sqrt{3}$  时, 由式(4), (5) 并注意到  $p_2(x) = G\left(x \sqrt{3/2}, -1/4, 0\right), \lambda_0 \leq 0$ , 可得到

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^s [f(x) - p_2(x)] dx &\geq \int_0^s \left(G\left(x \sqrt{3/2}, -\frac{1}{4}, \lambda_0\right) - G\left(x \sqrt{3/2}, -\frac{1}{4}, 0\right)\right) dx = \\ &= - \int_0^s \int_{\lambda_0}^0 \frac{\partial}{\partial \lambda} G\left(x \sqrt{3/2}, -\frac{1}{4}, \lambda\right) d\lambda dx = \\ &= - \int_{\lambda_0}^0 \int_0^s \frac{\partial}{\partial \lambda} G\left(x \sqrt{3/2}, -\frac{1}{4}, \lambda\right) dx d\lambda \geq \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{6} \lambda_0 \int_0^s p_1(x) dx = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{6}a_3}{3(4+a_2)} B(s) \geq \frac{1}{6} B(s) a_3. \end{aligned}$$

上式中:  $a_3 \leq 0, 0 \leq s \leq 1/\sqrt{3}; B(s) = \int_0^s p_1(x) dx$ . 引理 3 证毕.

**引理 4** 设  $F \in B(D)$ , 且  $F'(z) = f(z) = 1 + a_2 z^2 + a_3 z^3 + \dots$ , 并假设  $a_i \in \mathbf{R} (i=2, 3, \dots)$ , 则有

$$\int_0^{1/\sqrt{3}} f(x) dx \geq \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} + A_0 (1 + a_2)^{\frac{3}{2}}. \tag{6}$$

上式中:  $A_0 = 3\sqrt{3}/446 = 0.01165\dots$ .

文[8]的引理 2 中估计式(6)得到的是  $A_0 = 0.0109$ , 显然, 文中的估计更优.

证明: 设  $w \in D_{\sqrt{3}} = \{w \mid |w| < \sqrt{3}\}$ , 令

$$\begin{cases} \gamma(w) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{1-w}{1-w/3}, \\ G(w) = \frac{1}{4} w (3-w)^2, \\ H(w) = \frac{w}{(w-1)^2} \left( \frac{1}{G(w)} f(\gamma(w)) - 1 \right), \end{cases}$$

则  $|\gamma(w)| < 1, \gamma'(w) = \frac{-2\sqrt{3}}{(3-w)^2}, 1 - |\gamma(w)|^2 = \frac{6-2|w|^2}{|3-w|^2}$ , 而且  $H(1) = \frac{3}{4}(1+a_2), H'(1) = \frac{1}{8}(12a_2 - 3\sqrt{3}a_3 + 4)$ .

Bonk<sup>[7]</sup>证明了,  $H(w)$  在  $\bar{D}: |w| \leq 1$  上解析,  $\text{Re}(H(w))$  是  $\bar{D}: |w| \leq 1$  上的调和函数, 当  $|w| < 1$  时,  $\text{Re}(H(w)) \geq 0$ . 从而当  $w \in \bar{D}$  时,  $\text{Re}(H(w)) \geq 0$ . 特别地, 当  $0 \leq x \leq 1$  时,  $H(x) = \text{Re}(H(x)) \geq 0$ . 由  $H(w)$  的定义可得,

$$f(\gamma(x))\gamma'(x) = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}(1-x)^2 H(x), \quad 0 \leq x \leq 1. \tag{7}$$

经积分可得

$$\int_0^1 f(\gamma(x))\gamma'(x)dx = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\int_0^1 (x+(1-x)^2H(x))dx = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\int_0^1 (1-x)^2H(x)dx.$$

于是可得

$$\int_0^{1/\sqrt{3}} f(x)dx = \int_0^{1/\sqrt{3}} f(\gamma)d\gamma = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\int_0^1 (1-x)^2H(x)dx. \quad (8)$$

由此可得  $\int_0^{1/\sqrt{3}} f(x)dx \geq \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$ , 因此对于  $a_2 = -1$ , 引理 4 成立.

以下证明当  $-1 < a_2 \leq 1$  时, 引理 4 也成立.

首先证明当  $|w| \leq r$  时,  $|H(w)| < R$ . 这里  $r, R$  是预先取定的两正数:  $r = 14/9, R = 21r/2 = 49/3$ . 对

$|w| \leq r < \sqrt{3}$ , 显然有  $|\gamma(w)| < 1, 1 - |\gamma(w)|^2 = \frac{2(3 - |w|^2)}{|3 - w|^2}$ . 因此有

$$|f(\gamma(w))| \leq \frac{1}{1 - |\gamma(w)|^2} = \frac{|3 - w|^2}{2(3 - |w|^2)}, |w| \leq r.$$

当  $|w| = r$  时, 有

$$|H(w)| = \left| \frac{w}{(1-w)^2} \left( \frac{4f(\gamma(w))}{w(3-w)^2} - 1 \right) \right| \leq \frac{1}{(1-r)^2} \left( \frac{2}{3-r^2} + r \right) = \frac{19\,044}{1\,175} < R.$$

而由  $H(w)$  的定义可知其在  $|w| \leq r$  上解析, 因此, 当  $|w| \leq r$  时,  $|H(w)| < R$ .

假设  $z \in D$ , 令  $w = w(z) = \frac{r-r^2z}{r-z}$ ,  $\Phi(z) = \frac{1}{R}H(w(z)) = \alpha + \beta z + \dots$ ,  $\varphi(z) = \frac{\Phi(z) - \alpha}{z(1 - \alpha\Phi(z))} =$

$$\frac{1}{z}(\frac{\beta}{1-\alpha^2}z + \dots) = \mu + \mu_1 z + \dots. \text{ 其中: } \alpha = \Phi(0); \beta = \Phi'(0); \mu = \varphi(0) = \frac{\Phi'(0)}{1-\Phi^2(0)} = \frac{\beta}{1-\alpha^2}.$$

由于  $\alpha = \frac{1}{R}H(1) = \frac{3}{4R}(1+a_2)$ , 故可得  $0 < \alpha \leq \frac{3}{2R}$ . 由  $\beta = \frac{1-r^2}{Rr}H'(1) = \frac{r^2-1}{8Rr}(3\sqrt{3}a_3 - 12a_2 - 4)$ ,

根据引理 1, 有

$$|3\sqrt{3}a_3 - 12a_2 - 4| \leq 3\sqrt{3}|a_3| + 12|a_2| + 4 \leq -\frac{3}{2}\sqrt{3}a_2^2 + 12|a_2| + \frac{63}{5}\sqrt{3} + 4 \leq 16 + \frac{111}{10}\sqrt{3}.$$

因此,  $|\beta| \leq \frac{r^2-1}{8Rr}(16 + \frac{111}{10}\sqrt{3})$ ,  $|\mu| = \frac{|\beta|}{1-\alpha^2} < \frac{1}{4}$ .

下面, 寻求一个绝对常数  $k_1 > 0$ , 使得当  $|\theta| \leq k_1\sqrt{\alpha}$  时, 就有  $\operatorname{Re}(H(e^{i\theta})) \geq R[\alpha - (\theta/k_1)^2]$ . 然后, 利用 Poisson 积分公式转化后对式(8)的积分进行估计, 进而证得本引理.

当  $z \in D$  时,  $|w| < r = 14/9$ , 故  $|\Phi(z)| = \frac{1}{R}|H(w)| < 1$ . 设  $D$  内的圆  $\Gamma: \left| z - \frac{r}{1+r^2} \right| = \frac{r}{1+r^2}$ , 它在

映照  $w = \frac{r-r^2z}{r-z}$  下的像是圆  $C: |w| = 1$ . 记  $z = \rho e^{i\tau} \in \Gamma, |\tau| \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$ . 应用 Schwarz-Pick 引理得

$\left| \frac{\Phi(z) - \alpha}{1 - \alpha\Phi(z)} \right| \leq |z|$ , 于是  $|\varphi(z)| \leq 1$ . 再次应用 Schwarz-Pick 引理, 得  $\left| \frac{\varphi(z) - \varphi(0)}{1 - \varphi(0)\varphi(z)} \right| = \left| \frac{\varphi(z) - \mu}{1 - \mu\varphi(z)} \right| \leq$

$|z| = \rho$ . 故  $\varphi(z)$  落在以  $\left[ \frac{\mu - \rho}{1 - \mu\rho}, \frac{\mu + \rho}{1 + \mu\rho} \right]$  为直径的闭圆盘上, 从而  $z\varphi(z)$  落在以  $\frac{\mu - \rho}{1 - \mu\rho} \cdot \rho e^{i\tau}, \frac{\mu + \rho}{1 + \mu\rho} \cdot \rho e^{i\tau}$  连

线为直径的闭圆盘上. 注意到  $\cos \tau = \frac{1+r^2}{2r}\rho$ , 故当  $z = \rho e^{i\tau} \in \Gamma$  时, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{Re}(z\varphi(z)) &= \operatorname{Re}\left(\frac{\Phi(z) - \alpha}{1 - \alpha\Phi(z)}\right) \geq \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\mu - \rho}{1 - \mu\rho} + \frac{\mu + \rho}{1 + \mu\rho} \right) \rho \cos \tau - \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\mu + \rho}{1 + \mu\rho} - \frac{\mu - \rho}{1 - \mu\rho} \right) \rho = \\ &= \frac{\rho^2}{1 - \mu^2 \rho^2} \left( \mu^2 + \frac{1+r^2}{2r}(1 - \rho^2)\mu - 1 \right), \end{aligned}$$

取绝对常数  $k_0 = \sqrt{1.22}$ , 令  $K(\mu) = (1 - \alpha)\mu^2 + \frac{1+r^2}{2r}(1 - \rho^2)\mu - 1, |\mu| < \frac{1}{4}$ . 则有

$$K(\mu) \geq (1 - \alpha)\mu^2 - \frac{1+r^2}{2r}|\mu| - 1 \geq \frac{89}{98}\mu^2 - \frac{277}{252}|\mu| - 1 \geq -k_0^2.$$

对给定的  $t \in [0, 1]$ , 令  $\rho_t = t\sqrt{\alpha}/k_0$ , 则当  $0 \leq \rho \leq \rho_t$  时, 就有

$$\rho^2 \left[ (1-t^2\alpha)\mu^2 + \frac{1+r^2}{2r}(1-\rho^2)\mu - 1 \right] \geq \rho^2 K(\mu) \geq -\rho^2 k_0^2 \geq -t^2\alpha,$$

由此可得到

$$\rho^2 \left[ \mu^2 + \frac{1+r^2}{2r}(1-\rho^2)\mu - 1 \right] \geq -t^2\alpha(1-\mu^2\rho^2),$$

从而有

$$\frac{\rho^2}{1-\mu^2\rho^2} \left( \mu^2 + \frac{1+r^2}{2r}(1-\rho^2)\mu - 1 \right) \geq -t^2\alpha, 0 \leq \rho \leq \rho_t.$$

因此,  $\operatorname{Re} \left( \frac{\Phi(z) - \alpha}{1 - \alpha\Phi(z)} \right) = \operatorname{Re}(z\varphi(z)) \geq -t^2\alpha$ , 从而有  $\operatorname{Re}(\Phi(z)) \geq (1-t^2)\alpha$ .

这说明当  $z = \rho e^{i\tau} \in \Gamma$  且  $0 \leq \rho \leq \rho_t$  时, 总有  $\operatorname{Re}(\Phi(z)) \geq (1-t^2)\alpha$  成立.

由  $w = \frac{r-r^2z}{r-z}$ , 可得  $z = \frac{r(1-w)}{r^2-w}$ , 映照  $z = \frac{r(1-w)}{r^2-w}$  与  $w = r\zeta (\zeta \in D)$  复合得到单位圆到自身的

Möbius 变换:  $z = -\frac{\zeta - 1/r}{1 - \zeta/r}$ , 此为自共形映照.

设  $z_t = \rho_t e^{i\tau_t} \in \Gamma \left( |\tau_t| \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$ ,  $\Gamma$  上连接 0 与  $z_t = \rho_t e^{i\tau_t}$  的弧  $\gamma_t$ , 对应圆  $C: |w| = 1$  上连接 1 与  $w_t = e^{i\theta_t} (|\theta_t| \leq \pi)$  的弧  $c_t$ , 对应圆  $C': |\zeta| = 1/r$  上连接  $1/r$  与  $\zeta_t = e^{i\theta_t}/r$  的弧  $c'_t$ . 由于弧  $\gamma_t$  和  $c'_t$  的双曲长度均为  $\int_{c'_t} \frac{2|d\zeta|}{1-|\zeta|^2} = 2 \int_0^{|\theta_t|} \frac{(1/r)d\theta}{1-1/r^2} = \frac{2r|\theta_t|}{r^2-1}$ , 两点 0 与  $z_t = \rho_t e^{i\tau_t}$  的双曲距离为  $\ln \left( \frac{1+\rho_t}{1-\rho_t} \right)$ , 因此

$\frac{2r|\theta_t|}{r^2-1} \geq \ln \left( \frac{1+\rho_t}{1-\rho_t} \right)$ . 因为  $\rho_t = t\sqrt{\alpha}/k_0 \leq \sqrt{\alpha}/k_0 \leq 1/(k_0\sqrt{7r})$ , 所以有

$$|\theta_t| \geq \frac{r^2-1}{2r} \ln \left( \frac{1+\rho_t}{1-\rho_t} \right) \geq \frac{r^2-1}{2r} \cdot \frac{2\rho_t}{1+\rho_t} \geq \frac{r^2-1}{r(1+\rho_t)} \cdot \rho_t \geq \frac{r^2-1}{r(k_0+1/\sqrt{7r})} \cdot t\sqrt{\alpha} = k_1 t\sqrt{\alpha}.$$

上式中:  $k_1$  是一个绝对常数,  $k_1 = (r^2-1)/(rk_0 + \sqrt{r/7}) = 0.6484\dots$ .

因为对于  $\forall z \in \gamma_t$ , 总有  $0 \leq |z| \leq \rho_t$ , 且有  $\operatorname{Re}(\Phi(z)) \geq (1-t^2)\alpha$ , 因此对于  $w \in c_t$  总有  $\operatorname{Re}(H(w)) = \operatorname{Re}(R\Phi(z)) \geq R(1-t^2)\alpha$ .

假设  $w \in C, w = e^{i\theta}$ , 且  $|\theta| \leq k_1\sqrt{\alpha}$ . 对于每个给定的  $\theta: |\theta| \leq k_1\sqrt{\alpha}$ , 令  $t = |\theta|/(k_1\sqrt{\alpha})$ , 则  $0 \leq t \leq 1$ , 且有  $|\theta| = k_1 t\sqrt{\alpha} \leq |\theta_t|$ . 这就意味着圆  $C$  上连接  $w$  与  $\bar{w}$  的右弧上的点  $w'$  都有  $\operatorname{Re}(H(w')) \geq R(1-t^2)\alpha = R[\alpha - (\theta/k_1)^2]$ .

定义  $\lambda = \lambda(\theta) = \alpha - (\theta/k_1)^2, |\theta| \leq k_1\sqrt{\alpha}$ . 因此有

$$\operatorname{Re}(H(e^{i\theta})) \geq R[\alpha - (\theta/k_1)^2] = R\lambda(\theta), |\theta| \leq k_1\sqrt{\alpha}.$$

上式中:  $k_1 = 0.6484\dots$  是找到的一个绝对常数. 下面将对式(8)的积分进行估计.

回顾之前所述,  $\operatorname{Re}(H(x)) \geq 0 (0 \leq x \leq 1)$ , 且  $\operatorname{Re}(H(w))$  在  $\bar{D}: |w| \leq 1$  上为调和函数. 根据 Poisson 积分公式, 对于实数  $x: 0 \leq x \leq 1$ , 有

$$\begin{aligned} (1-x)^2 H(x) &= (1-x)^2 \operatorname{Re} H(x) = \frac{(1-x)^2}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \operatorname{Re}(H(e^{i\theta})) \frac{1-x^2}{1-2x\cos\theta+x^2} d\theta \geq \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{k_1\sqrt{\alpha}} R\lambda(\theta) \frac{(1-x)^2(1-x^2)}{1-2x\cos\theta+x^2} d\theta. \end{aligned}$$

因为  $0 \leq \theta \leq k_1\sqrt{\alpha} \leq \frac{1}{5}, \int_0^{\theta} \frac{(1-x)^2(1-x^2)}{1-2x\cos t+x^2} dt = (1-x)^2 (2\arg(e^{i\theta}-x) - \theta) = \sigma(\theta, x)$ , 并且由

引理 2 还知道有  $\int_0^1 \sigma(\theta, x) dx \geq k\theta, k = 0.6085\dots$ . 所以有

$$(1-x)^2 H(x) \geq \frac{R}{\pi} \int_0^{k_1\sqrt{\alpha}} \lambda(\theta) d\sigma(\theta, x) =$$

$$\frac{R}{\pi}[\lambda(\theta)\sigma(\theta, x)]_0^{k_1\sqrt{\alpha}} - \frac{R}{\pi} \int_0^{k_1\sqrt{\alpha}} \sigma(\theta, x)\lambda'(\theta) d\theta = \frac{R}{\pi} \int_0^\alpha \sigma(\theta(\lambda), x) d\lambda. \quad (9)$$

上面的计算中,只须注意到  $\theta = k_1 \sqrt{\alpha - \lambda} \geq 0$ , 利用分部积分公式即可得到. 于是根据式(8), (9), 有

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{1/\sqrt{3}} f(x) dx &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \int_0^1 (1-x)^2 H(x) dx \geq \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} + \frac{\sqrt{3}R}{2\pi} \int_0^\alpha \sigma(\theta, x) d\lambda dx = \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} + \frac{\sqrt{3}R}{2\pi} \int_0^\alpha \int_0^1 \sigma(\theta, x) dx d\lambda \geq \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} + \frac{\sqrt{3}R}{2\pi} \int_0^\alpha k\theta d\lambda = \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} + \frac{\sqrt{3}R}{2\pi} \int_0^\alpha k_1 k \sqrt{\alpha - \lambda} d\lambda = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} + \frac{\sqrt{3}k_1 k R}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \alpha^{\frac{3}{2}} = \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} + \frac{\sqrt{3}Rk_1 k}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \left( \frac{3}{4R} (1+a_2) \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} = \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} + \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{56\pi} k_1 k (1+a_2)^{\frac{3}{2}} > \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} + \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{446} (1+a_2)^{\frac{3}{2}}. \end{aligned}$$

至此,引理 4 证毕.

**引理 5** 设  $F \in B(D)$ ,  $F'(z) = f(z) = 1 + a_2 z^2 + a_3 z^3 + \dots$ , 并假设  $a_3 \geq 0$ ,  $a_2 = |a_2| e^{i\theta}$ ,  $|\theta| \leq \pi/3$ . 若  $0 \leq r < 1$ ,  $\theta \in [-\pi, \pi]$ , 则有

- 1) 当  $|\theta| \leq \frac{\pi}{6}$ , 或  $\frac{\pi}{2} \leq |\theta| \leq \frac{5\pi}{6}$  时,  $\int_0^{1/\sqrt{3}} \operatorname{Re} F'(re^{i\theta}) dr \geq \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} + 5 \times 10^{-3}$ ;
- 2) 当  $\frac{\pi}{6} \leq |\theta| \leq \frac{\pi}{2} - \arcsin \omega_0$  时,  $\int_0^{1/\sqrt{3}} \operatorname{Re} F'(re^{i\theta}) dr \geq \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$ ;
- 3) 当  $\frac{\pi}{2} - \arcsin \omega_0 \leq |\theta| \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$  时,  $\int_0^{1/\sqrt{3}} \operatorname{Re} F'(re^{i\theta}) dr \geq \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} - \frac{1}{2} B_0 a_3 \cos \theta + C_0$ ;
- 4) 当  $\frac{5\pi}{6} \leq |\theta| \leq \pi$  时,  $\int_0^{1/\sqrt{3}} \operatorname{Re} F'(re^{i\theta}) dr \geq \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} A_0$ .

上式中:  $A_0 = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{446}$ ;  $B_0 = B\left(\frac{1}{3\sqrt{3}}\right) = \int_0^{\frac{1}{3\sqrt{3}}} p_1(x) dx = \frac{13}{6561}$ ;  $C_0 = C\left(\frac{1}{3\sqrt{3}}\right) = \int_0^{\frac{1}{3\sqrt{3}}} (p_2(x) - p_3(x)) dx = \frac{57\sqrt{3}}{64} + \frac{12\sqrt{3}}{7} \ln \frac{5}{7} - \frac{20}{7} \arctan \frac{\sqrt{3}}{9}$ ,  $\omega_0 = \frac{10}{21} \cdot \frac{C_0}{B_0}$ . 以上常数的参考数值如下:  $A_0 = 0.01165\dots$ ;  $B_0 = 0.001981\dots$ ;  $C_0 = 0.0003282\dots$ ;  $\omega_0 = 0.07889\dots$ .

证明: 对于  $0 \leq r < 1$ ,  $\theta \in [-\pi, \pi]$ , 定义  $F_\theta(z) = \frac{1}{2}(e^{-i\theta} F(ze^{i\theta}) + \overline{e^{-i\theta} F(\bar{z}e^{i\theta})})$ ,  $z \in D$ .

因为  $F(z)$  ( $z \in D$ ) 解析, 故  $F_\theta(z)$  ( $z \in D$ ) 也解析. 记  $F'_\theta(z) = f_\theta(z)$ , 则有

$$\begin{aligned} f_\theta(z) &= \frac{1}{2}(f(ze^{i\theta}) + \overline{f(\bar{z}e^{i\theta})}) = 1 + |a_2| \cos(\theta_0 + 2\theta) z^2 + a_3 \cos 3\theta z^3 + \dots = \\ &= 1 + A_2 z^2 + A_3 z^3 + \dots + A_n z^n + \dots \end{aligned}$$

上式中:  $|\theta_0| \leq \pi/3$ ;  $a_3 \geq 0$ ;  $A_2 = |a_2| \cos(2\theta + \theta_0)$ ,  $A_3 = a_3 \cos 3\theta$ ,  $\dots$ ,  $A_n = |a_n| \cos(n\theta + \arg a_n)$ ,  $\dots$  均为实数.

由  $F_\theta(z)$  的定义可知

$$F_\theta(0) = 0, \quad F'_\theta(0) = f_\theta(0) = 1, \quad |F'_\theta(z)| (1 - |z|^2) \leq 1, \quad z \in D.$$

因此有,  $F_\theta(z) \in B(D)$ ,  $F'_\theta(z) = f_\theta(z) = 1 + A_2 z^2 + A_3 z^3 + \dots$ . 其中:  $A_i \in \mathbf{R}$  ( $i = 2, 3, \dots$ ), 且有

$$\operatorname{Re} F'(re^{i\theta}) = \operatorname{Re} f(re^{i\theta}) = \frac{1}{2}(f(re^{i\theta}) + \overline{f(re^{i\theta})}) = f_\theta(r).$$

- 1) 当  $|\theta| \leq \frac{\pi}{6}$ , 或  $\frac{\pi}{2} \leq |\theta| \leq \frac{5\pi}{6}$  时, 因为  $\cos 3\theta \geq 0$ ,  $a_3 \geq 0$ ,  $A_3 = a_3 \cos 3\theta \geq 0$ , 由命题 3 可知

$$\int_0^{1/\sqrt{3}} \operatorname{Re} F'(re^{i\theta}) dr = \int_0^{1/\sqrt{3}} f_\theta(r) dr \geq \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} + 5 \times 10^{-3}.$$

2) 当  $\frac{\pi}{6} \leq |\theta| \leq \frac{\pi}{2} - \arcsin \omega_0$  时,  $1 + A_2 = 1 + |a_2| \cos(2\theta + \theta_0) \geq 0$ , 由引理 4 可知

$$\int_0^{1/\sqrt{3}} \operatorname{Re} F'(re^{i\theta}) dr = \int_0^{1/\sqrt{3}} f_\theta(r) dr \geq \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} + A_0 \sqrt{(1 + A_2)^3} \geq \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}.$$

3) 当  $\frac{\pi}{2} - \arcsin \omega_0 \leq |\theta| \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$  时,  $0 \geq \cos 3\theta = 4 \cos^3 \theta - 3 \cos \theta \geq -3 \cos \theta, a_3 \geq 0, 0 \geq A_3 = a_3 \cos 3\theta \geq -3a_3 \cos \theta$ , 由引理 3 可知

$$\int_0^{1/\sqrt{3}} \operatorname{Re} F'(re^{i\theta}) dr = \int_0^{1/\sqrt{3}} f_\theta(r) dr \geq \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} + \frac{1}{6} B_0 A_3 + C_0 \geq \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} - \frac{1}{2} B_0 a_3 \cos \theta + C_0,$$

其中:  $B_0 = B(1/(3\sqrt{3})) = \int_0^{1/(3\sqrt{3})} p_1(x) dx; C_0 = C(1/(3\sqrt{3})) = \int_0^{1/(3\sqrt{3})} (p_2(x) - p_3(x)) dx$ .

4) 当  $\frac{5\pi}{6} \leq |\theta| \leq \pi$  时,  $|\theta_0| \leq \pi/3, \frac{4\pi}{3} \leq |2\theta + \theta_0| \leq \frac{7\pi}{3}, \cos(2\theta + \theta_0) \geq -\frac{1}{2}, |a_2| \leq 1, 1 + A_2 = 1 + |a_2| \cos(2\theta + \theta_0) \geq \frac{1}{2}$ , 由引理 4 可知

$$\int_0^{1/\sqrt{3}} \operatorname{Re} F'(re^{i\theta}) dr = \int_0^{1/\sqrt{3}} f_\theta(r) dr \geq \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} + A_0 \sqrt{(1 + A_2)^3} \geq \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} A_0.$$

### 3 定理 1 的证明

由于有  $B = \inf\{B_F | F \in B(D), \text{且} F'(0) = 1\}$ , 因此可设  $F(z)$  为  $D = \{z | |z| < 1\}$  上的解析函数, 且  $F(0) = 0, F'(0) = 1, \sup_{z \in D} |F'(z)| (1 - |z|^2) \leq 1, F'(z) = f(z) = 1 + a_2 z^2 + a_3 z^3 + \dots$ . 其中:  $|a_2| \leq 1; |a_3| \leq 21/5$ .

因  $T(z) = e^{-i\theta} F(e^{i\theta} z)$  仍为  $D = \{z | |z| < 1\}$  上的解析函数, 且满足  $T(0) = 0, T'(0) = 1, \sup_{z \in D} |T'(z)| (1 - |z|^2) \leq 1$ . 因此, 不失一般性地, 可假设  $0 \leq a_3 \leq 21/5$ , 且  $a_2 = |a_2| e^{i\theta_0}$ . 其中:  $|\theta_0| \leq \pi/3$ .

由命题 1 可知, 当  $0 \leq r < \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$  时,  $\operatorname{Re} F'(re^{i\theta}) = \operatorname{Re} f(re^{i\theta}) \geq \frac{1 - \sqrt{3}r}{(1 - r/\sqrt{3})^3}$ , 因此, 当  $0 \leq |z| < 1/\sqrt{3}$  时  $\operatorname{Re} F'(z) > 0$ , 故  $F(z)$  在  $D_{1/\sqrt{3}} = \{z | |z| < 1/\sqrt{3}\}$  内单叶解析.

取  $r_0 = \frac{\sqrt{2}A_0}{4(1 + \omega_0)} = 0.003817\dots, A_0, \omega_0$  如引理 5 中所定义. 欲证明  $B_F \geq \sqrt{3}/4 + 3 \times 10^{-4}$ , 只须证明, 当  $z \in \partial D_{1/\sqrt{3}} = \{z | |z| = 1/\sqrt{3}\}$  时, 有

$$|F(\sqrt{1/3} e^{i\theta}) + r_0| > \sqrt{3}/4 + 3 \times 10^{-4} \tag{10}$$

即可. 在式(10)中, 有

$$\begin{aligned} |F(\sqrt{1/3} e^{i\theta}) + r_0| &= |e^{-i\theta} [F(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} e^{i\theta}) + r_0]| \geq \operatorname{Re}[e^{-i\theta} F(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} e^{i\theta}) + e^{-i\theta} r_0] = \\ &= \int_0^{1/\sqrt{3}} \operatorname{Re} F'(re^{i\theta}) dr + r_0 \cos \theta. \end{aligned}$$

1) 当  $|\theta| \leq \frac{\pi}{6}$ , 或  $\frac{\pi}{2} \leq |\theta| \leq \frac{5\pi}{6}$  时, 由引理 5 可知

$$\begin{aligned} |F(\sqrt{1/3} e^{i\theta}) + r_0| &\geq \int_0^{1/\sqrt{3}} \operatorname{Re} F'(re^{i\theta}) dr + r_0 \cos \theta \geq \\ &\geq \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} + 5 \times 10^{-3} - r_0 > \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} + 3 \times 10^{-4}. \end{aligned}$$

2) 当  $\frac{\pi}{6} \leq |\theta| \leq \frac{\pi}{2} - \arcsin \omega_0$  时,  $\omega_0 \leq \cos \theta \leq \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ , 由引理 5 可知

$$|F(\sqrt{1/3} e^{i\theta}) + r_0| \geq \int_0^{1/\sqrt{3}} \operatorname{Re} F'(re^{i\theta}) dr + r_0 \cos \theta \geq \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} + r_0 \omega_0 \geq$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} + 0.00381 \times 0.0788 > \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} + 3 \times 10^{-4}.$$

3) 当  $\frac{\pi}{2} - \arcsin \omega_0 \leq |\theta| \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$  时,  $0 \leq \cos \theta \leq \omega_0$ ,  $0 \leq a_3 \leq 21/5$ ,  $\frac{21}{10}B_0 - r_0 \geq 0$ , 由引理 5 可知

$$\begin{aligned} |F(\sqrt{1/3}e^{i\theta}) + r_0| &\geq \int_0^{1/\sqrt{3}} \operatorname{Re} F'(re^{i\theta}) dr + r_0 \cos \theta \geq \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} - \frac{1}{2}B_0 a_3 \cos \theta + C_0 + r_0 \cos \theta \geq \\ &\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} - \frac{21}{10}B_0 \cos \theta + C_0 + r_0 \cos \theta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} - \left(\frac{21}{10}B_0 - r_0\right) \cos \theta + C_0 \geq \\ &\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} - \left(\frac{21}{10}B_0 - r_0\right) \omega_0 + C_0 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} + r_0 \omega_0 > \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} + 3 \times 10^{-4}. \end{aligned}$$

4) 当  $\frac{5\pi}{6} \leq |\theta| \leq \pi$  时,  $-1 \leq \cos \theta \leq -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ , 由引理 5 可知

$$\begin{aligned} |F(\sqrt{1/3}e^{i\theta}) + r_0| &\geq \int_0^{1/\sqrt{3}} \operatorname{Re} F'(re^{i\theta}) dr + r_0 \cos \theta \geq \\ &\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}A_0 - r_0 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} + r_0 \omega_0 > \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} + 3 \times 10^{-4}. \end{aligned}$$

综上所述,  $|F(\sqrt{1/3}e^{i\theta}) + r_0| > \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} + 3 \times 10^{-4}$ , 这就是式(10). 从而证得定理.

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